



Sun. It Shines for All.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1872.

Amusements To-Day. Powery Thentre-From Aboud.
Olympic Thentre-From Aboud.
Union Square Theatre-Vole: Family.
Wallack's Thentre-Robin Host.
Wood's Museum-Kt. Maines.

rates at the up-town advertisement offices 51% West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth evenue, and 36% West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from S.A. M. to S.P. M.

Grant's Horrible Mockery of Justice. Mr. GERRIT SMITH, it appears, after a visit to the Albany Penitentiary, has come prisoners confined there have been unjustly convicted, and has earnestly requested the President to pardon three of them, one of the number being near his death. He is also reported as being convinced that a majority of the sixty-five poor, ignorant men undergoing sentence, there are suffer ing punishment wholly unwarranted by the evidence. As Mr. SMITH's loyalty to GRANT is unquestioned, it is possible that his intervention in behalf of these men may be beeded.

The truth of the matter is that the Ku-Klax trials in South Carolina were the veriest mockery of justice that ever disgraced a country professing to be free. For political effect at a time of profound quiet a large section of the State was harried by United States troops; hundreds of innocent men were dragged to prison, and a general reign of terror was established, all in order to intimidate white voters and strengthen the power of Gov. Scott and the carpet-bag plunderers who have brought the State to bankruptey. By the operation of the unconstitutional Ku-Klux law the victims of these outrages were debarred the benefit of the writ of habcas corpus, that time honored palladium of personal liberty, and upon the mere verbal denunciation of partisan officials, unsupported by a grain of evidence, men were torn from their families by scores and immured in dangeons.

A member of one of the Grand Juries impanelled to act upon the Ku-Klux cases has already told the readers of THE SUN how the cases were prepared for trial. In the first place the Grand Jury was packed with men, mainly negroes, selected by the Federal officials for their known willingness to obey the behests of their party leaders, and then some of the accused-ignorant wretches who had been frightened nearly out of their senses by threats of hanging-were induced to make confessions in which to save themselves they implicated other people by wholesale. In one instance, at least, the District Attorney refused to permit the jurors to ask the wit-nesses any questions, and exhibited such unfairness that even the negro and carpet bag jury appealed to the Court.

The evidence of frightened prisoners and the testimony of scoundrels of the mosdepraved character were accepted as sufficient ground for the indictment of reputable citizens, and so the work went on. When the cases came up for trial the juries were also packed, and the prisoners were at the mercy of unfriendly Judge prosecutors animated by the most violent feelings of partisan hate, and degraded perjured witnesses. Yet with courts or ganized expressly to convict, it was four impossible to find an excuse for holding the great majority of those who wer arbitrarily arrested by military force, and it was made evident that the greater por tion of the arrests had been made merely to gratify political animosities

Mr. GERRIT SMITH is satisfied that few of the prisoners at Albany have merited the punishment which has been awarded them, but those who are familiar with the facts attending the South Carolina Ku-Klux raids know that none of the prisoners had a fair trial, while hundreds of arrests of entirely innocent persons were made, and a large extent of country was desolated merely to gratify political hate and to intimidate voters in the hope to stiffe opposition to Grantism. When the full iniquity of these unlawful proceedings comes to be generally understood. and the suffering that guiltless men. women, and children were made to endure through them, the popular verdict of condemnation against all concerned in such outrageous perversions of power will be overpowering in its force.

Will Judge Peckham be Impeached ?-

A Possible Crop of Impeachments. Should the trial of Judge BARNARD be fore the Court of Impeachment at Saratoga result in his conviction, the trial and impeachment of the Hon. Rufus W. Peck-HAM, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, will be pretty sure to follow next winter.

If there have been errors in the judicia conduct of Judge Barnard, they sink into insignificance in comparison with those which characterized some of the acts of Judge Peckham when he was a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Court of Impeachment have decided subse, "tially that no statute of limit tations runs in regard to offences to be tried upon impeachme. At. So, according to this principle, the plea that his term of office has expired will not relieve Judge

PECKHAM from his liability. There are plenty of other Judges of the Supreme Court in the State who can be convicted on impeachment if Judge Ban-NARD can be; and it Judge BARNARD is convicted we look forward to a whole crop of impeachments for the next one or two

ane would-be assassin of Judge BARNARI and his foreign a-sailant in the Times, are, the ambitious and malignant aspirants for his seat on the bench, have found the progess of impeachment serviceable and convenient for their purpose. Other enemie of other Judges will imitate their example knowing, if it succeeds in this case, that i

will answer their turn just as effectively. In England they have got tired of im peachments. We do not recollect one for more than sixty years past. That mode o trying alleged offences was pretty thor ighly tested there, and it was found to b a w apon of injustice more often than any thing else. Practically, it has been abandeaed by the enlightened judgment of

apprehend that chose who have in-

they have raised the whirlwind. If it is maintained it will surely return to plague the inventors-or rather the revivers of

this almost obsolete proceeding. We have taken a little pains to look into the official conduct of some other Judges; and we have found enough already to satisfy us that if Judge BARNARD falls, his fall will soon be succeeded by that of a number of his judicial brethren.

Pennsylvania's Disgrace.

Pennsylvania is being excoriated by the press in all parts of the country on account of her iniquitous libel law, whereby honest journalists render themselves liable to severe penalties for exposing public fraud and corruption, while rascals who plander the people and plot against their welfare are permitted to go unpunished. FORNEY'S Press says the reason why the law has not been repealed by the Legislature is that that body wants it to remain on the statute books as a cloak for the raseabty of its members-which is a very sensible suggestion. But the Philadelphia Aue is of the opinion that the evils complained of arise not from the law, but to the conclusion that some of the Ku-Kiux | from the unjust administration of it. As an illustration of this it says:

"Not long ago a New York editor who had published an article in the city of New York upon the Evans fraud in this State, was waylaid on the cars as he was passing through this city on his route to Washington, and ar-rested for an alleged offence committed beyond the jurisdiction of the state of Pennsylvania. Nevertheless the District Attorney appeared as counsel for the prosecutor before an Alderman, and the citizen of New York was held to answer before what was to him a foreign tribunal, on a charge to which he was only amena-ble to the laws of New York. He was made to give ball in the sum of \$5,000; but having read, no doubt, in many journals such comments on the laws of Pennsylvania as we have copied above, and having perhaps cen the exposure published by the Municipal Reform ciation of the way in which juries are summoned in state that had fallen into that condition, and he paid down the sum of \$5,000, which is now in the cour tistribution among the parties to this successful ven

The Age further says that the press suffer only in common with the rest of the community by the vile corruption that now infests and pollutes every branch of government in Pennsylvania, where the law is not the terror but the shield of evildoers. The State is governed by a proffigate gang of peculators who use the laws as they do the pardoning power, to shield crimes, not to punish them; and the Age believes that it is not the laws that are in fault, but the fraudulent administration of the laws and every other branch of government.

It is true that the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides for the freedom of the press; but in deflance of the declaration of rights embodied in that instrument the laws of the State are framed so as to prohibit that freedom in the most essential manner. The Age is doubtless correct in its assertion that the administration of laws in Pennsylvania is very bad; and with the abuses practised in Philadelphia in the way of packing juries, it would evidently be impossible for any person charged with libel to obtain justice in that city if he was opposed to the plundering Ring which is dominant there. But even the most servile Judges among the tools of this corrupt Ring would be more circumspect in their insolent assumptions of inwarranted power if brought to a rigid accountability to the public through the ustrumentality of an unfettered press It is in a great measure owing to the unjust restrictions exercised upon the press by the existing libel law of Pennsylvania that regues in power have been embeldened to attempt and carry out the most candalous schemes of plunder and fraud; their corrupt purposes, and that the general tone of political morality has become o low there as to excite the reproach and

derision of the whole country. If a fearless and untrammelled pres and been permitted to exercise its legiti nate influence in Pennsylvania that State ould never have been disgraced by having the author of the following letter placed s its representative on the National Re

publican Committee: "TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVARIA,)
HARGISHURG, March, 1867.
"My Dear Titlan: Allow me to introduce to you my perticular friend, Mr. George O. Evans, He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, dicision, and silence.
"Yours, W. H. Kemble."
"To Titlan J. Coffey, Esq., Washington, D. C."

When public opinion is so hampered in its expression that morality and the most obvious requirements of decency are undushingly outraged in promoting to a place of official prominence the self-convicted author of the now infamous Addition, Division, and Silence letter, it is inleed time that a free and independent press should lash the rascals who have prought the once honored State of Pennsylvania into general and deserved disre pute. No greater disgrace could fall on any State than to have such a fellow as Kemble representing it in any manner.

West Virginia.

In 1870 the Democrats elected John J Jacob Governor of West Virginia by a majority of 2,150. The State holds a general election on the 22d of this mouth. The regular Liberal and Democratic candidate for Governor is Johnson N. Campen. Half dozen other State candidates are to be voted for, but the fight is on the Governor. Jacob, who failed to get a renomination, is now running as the GRANT candidate for hat office.

Three members of Congress are also to e chosen. I. J. Davis, a Democratic member of the present House, some time since leclared against GREELEY, and the party refused to renominate him. He is now running as a GRANT candidate.

The great excitement over the North arolina election has thrown the West ignia contest somewhat into the shade But it has been prosecuted with vigor for everal weeks, and will now be carried on with increased energy till the day of trial. The result will be watched with interest, is indicating the drift of the popular current in the central States.

Trying to Escape Their Shame.

The Pittsburgh Commercial is singularly leficient in information regarding Pennsylvania politics. It says, " for some time past the opposition papers have been parading a letter which they pretended was written in 1867 by WILLIAM H. KEM-BLE of Philadelphia to TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., introducing the notorious Ggo. O. EVANS as a man who understood Addition. Division, and Silence in connection with ome claim or other," and then it pubshes Mr. Coffey's letter on the subject, vidently supposing that would be under stood as a denial that any such letter had cen written.

If the Commercial had kept its eyes open it would have been aware of the fact that Kemble, who has since been appointed the wind by it here may find that I the representative of Pennsylvania on the land deserves success.

GRANT National Executive Committee, has admitted under oath that he wrote the letter in question, which reads as follows

" TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PUNNEYLVANIA. "My Dear Titian: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend Mr. Ogo, O. Evaxs. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and sitence,

"To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C.

This letter was never presented to Mr. COFFEY, and therefore it was a disagreeable surprise to that gentleman to read it in the newspapers. He naturally felt much humiliated by having his name connected with so disgraceful a production, and his letter from London was written because, as he says, he would not willingly lose the yer, which he never saw until he read it in the newspapers.

Any gentleman would feel indignant at having such a letter as that of KENBLE's addressed to him, and it was quite propein Mr. Correy to repudiate all knowledg.

But why don't Gov. Morgan, Gov. CLAF-LIN, GOV. JEWELL, Mr. MAYNARD, Mr. Mc-CRARY, and the other honest and respectable gentlemen of the GRANT party who are connected with this man KEMBLE by his be ing a representative of Pennsylvania in the Officeholders' National Committee, come out before the public like Mr. Correy and repudiate him and his pickpocket's and highwayman's principle as Mr. Coffey

MARTIN T. McMaiton, having been fairly elected to Congress in 1870 from the down-town district of this city, and having been cheated out of it by false counting, is now fairly entitled o the support of all honest and patriotic men

Mr. PAUL STROBACH, who was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Philadelphia Convention, recently made a speech at a GRANT and Wilson meeting in Montgomery, Alabama, in which he addressed his negro hearers as follows: 'My dear colored friends, I propose to give you a little good Christian advice, and it is this: that you put your heels on the necks of the white people of this country and crush them into powder STROBACH having attempted to deny that he had used this language, the Mobile Advertiser brings forward the testimony of some of the most distinguished citizens of the State, who prove beyond doubt that his words were correctly reported. Strobach is the Sheriff of Montgomery, and one of the most prominent Grantites in Alabama. His appeal to the colored men affords another evidence that throughout the South the managers of the GRANT party are endeavoring to incite the negroes to feelings of hatred against the whole white population, a course directly calculated to promote violence and outrage.

A Connecticut paper says that Gen. BANKS's letter is a startler. Yes: but it is not half so startfing as the North Carolina election.

No definite action has yet been taken to stop the pay of or strike from the pay roll the twenty-three sinecurists in the Brooklyn Water Board. Commissioners PALMER and FOWLER acknowledged that these men had never been legally appointed to any position, and that most of them had been drawing pay without rendering any service therefor. Why, then, is there any hesitancy about striking their names from the pay roll? Is all of Commissioner WHITING hue and cry to go for naught? If the taxpayers of Brooklyn are to be compelled to support any umber of politicians, they prefer to have their

The World states that the Hon, WILLIAM M. Twern is a supporter of Usidless S. Galaxi for President. Birds of a feather.

Mr. DAVID CLARK of Hartford accuse resident GRANT of double dealing by the case f SMITH, the colored cadet at West Point. While GRANT was pretending to Mr. CLARK hat he was in favor of SMITH, he spoke to the retary of War as follows

Unfortunately for Gen. GRANT this is not the first time that his veracity has been called in question. The public remember with pain his ispute with President Johnson, and also the nore recent case when Gen. Pleasonton harged him with falsehood. These two cases ave given a serious blow to Gen. GHANT's repu tation as a man of truth, and the allegation of Mr. CLARK must at least add to the public suspicion and fear that the word of the President cannot always be relied upon.

JOHN A. BINGHAM has been beaten as a candidate for renomination to Congress on the GRANT ticket in the Sixteenth District of Ohi Capt. LORENZO DANFORD of Belmont county having carried off the prize. DANFORD is said to be superior to BINGHAM in not being so easily overwhelmed by excitement. It is also believed that he will not descend to whitewash every rascality committed by any member of his party as BINGHAM has of late always been ready to do.

The reported deficiency in the Fire Department is not borne out by facts. The \$20,947 which did not appear in the report of the re ceipts of the Fire Department was deposited to the credit of the relief fund, to which it i assigned by law. Under the present Board of Commissioners, the Fire Department of this city has become a model for the world. When this board came into power there were but \$5,000 in the relief fund. It had taken five years to accumulate that money. Within two years the new board has increased this sum to over \$40,000. In view of the difficulty experienced by the Commissioners in obtaining their author-ized supply of money from the Comptroller, it s surprising that the department is so efficient. There is no deficiency in its accounts, and as long as the present board remain in power the people may rest assured that there will be none

One of the most entertaining side-shows n the great political panorama that is now dis played before the country is the contest for ongress in the Fifth District of Maine. The RANT candidate in this district is the Hon-EUGENE HALE, a gay and festive young fellow, who finally married Miss Chandler, the amiable daughter of the wealthy and splergy Senator from Michigan. Against him the Hon. F. A. PIKE is running as the Liberal Republican canfidate. Mr. Pike is an old member, having served repeatedly during the war, and having Leen Chairman of the Committee on Naval Af fairs in the House. Mr. CHANDLER has recently seen down to the district to strengthen his so n-law; so that it is not merely against HALE and GRANT that Mr. PIKE contends, but the great Michigander and the money of the sam are likewise enlisted in the conflict. If PIKE hould win, how CHANDLER will weep.

A correspondent inquires on what occasion during the war Gen. GRANT said: "If this is a war for freeing niggers, I shall sheathe my word or go over to the other side."

Gen. GRANT is said to have made a declaration equivalent to this at an interview with certain ebel officers on board a steamboat on the Mis ssippi. Foar Columbus, Kentucky, about the line of the battle of Belmont. At least such is the statement which has been made to us b outherners who professed to have been presen

on the occasion. Mr. Orrin Vanderhoven, long of the Paterso Guardian, has started the Passaic City Hernid. It is a large and handsome newspaper, and Mr. Vanderhoven knowshow to fill its columns with interesting reading, Being a level-headed man he supports Heraco Greeley

THE SEASON IN SARATOGA.

LIFE WHERE SHERIFF BRENNAN IS NOT DREADED.

The Slate for the Governorship The Suit Against Young Mr. Tweed-The Demoral-ization of the Colored Waiters-The Ruces A Tournament-Judge Barnard's Trial.

ndence of The Sun. SARATOGA, Aug. 4 .- Saratoga is par emince an honest watering place; a summer resort for people who don't expect the Sheriff and are not afraid when he does come. In Long Branch, Newport, or Cape May the unfortunate debtor with a fortune reposes in blissful security, and can jostle heedlessly against Judson Jarvis with a dozen orders of arrest in his pocket. To enloy Saratoga, however, a man must be unconcious of unpaid bills or scini-swindling operagood opinion of gentlemen from the fact | tions. That is the reason that only honest men that a letter was addressed to him as a law- are found here, such as the Hon. Peter Gilsey and Fernando Wood and W. W. Niles. A man evening and find it in the morning, as in Albion in the days of King Alfred. I haven't tried the experiment yet, for obvious reasons. CHURCH AND ALVORD.

While on the subject of merits, I may menion that Sheriff Brennan was at the Grand Union yesterday, and I have it on good authority that the Sixth Ward Cosar informed Gov. Hoffman that he would not support him for renomination. The question of the Governorship seems to be about as settled as it can be before the joint Conventions pronounce their flat. The ticket which meets with the genera approval of New York representative men is Church and Alvord. The Old Salt from Onondaga was seriously talked of by Grant men as their candidate for the executive office no further back than last Sunday. His repudiation of the Gift-Taker ends his prospects in that quarter. A Grant Assemblyman said to me the other evening, after the news from North Carolina began to come in, "Now is the time for us to rul somebody for Governor that's troublesome, and wants it pretty bad; Cornell, or some such fellow. Of course he will be defeated, and it'll kill him deader then h-."

low. Of course he will be defeated, and it'll kill him deader then he..."

THE BIOGRAPHY SWINDLE.

I sent to THE SUN an account of an attempt made to swindle Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., out of \$27,000. It will be remembered that a suit was brought against Mr. Tweed in the Court of Common Pleas of New York county for the above amount, on the ground that he had failed to furnish his biography for publication, according to a contract hastily signed by him. I have since learned that Mr. George W. Cotterill successfull defended Senator Rice of Arkansas in a similar suit brought by a man named Grier, the same one who sued Mr. Tweed. Gen. Amos D. Pillsbury of the Albany Penitentiary has also been victimized, and is defended by Mr. Willard Bartlett of New York. These cases deserve the attention of the Grand Jury.

They remind one of a series of suits commenced soon after the war against Mr. Steck, and other well-known plano men. An individual represented to Mr. Steck that he was about to publish the lives of certain famous Generais in one volume, with wood cuts, and for a certain amount, a hundred dollars or so, an advertisement would be inserted opposite a wood cut. Steck signed the advertising contract, as did a number of other plano makers. The book was one of the sorriest jobs ever issued from the press. The sketches were written in a style which would discrace a Brown University graduate, and the wood cuts looked like carlicatures. The advertisements were not properly printed, and in Mr. Steck's advertisement the word "tune," making it read that the planos were warranted to keep time. The plano men. the publisher, and the wit against Steck was tried as a test case, and won by the defendant.

In the cases of Tweed, Rice, and Pillstoury, there is nevicent attempt to extort money for no service whatever.

COLORD WARLERS OPLOSED TO BORDACT.

COLORED WALLES OPPOSED TO HORACE.

from New York and elsewhere. I was not present during the dancing, but I was not present during the dancing, but I was told that Eit Perkins observed through the keyhote of the ball-room doer a number of elegant tellets, including the following. Mrs. Lieut-tiov. Beach, white satin, overdress of swiss, and pearl ornaments; Mrs. Church, pearl-colored slik, Spanish flounces and puffings, hair in braids; Mrs. Cooper of Fifth avenue, overdress of light blue slik, point appliqué, Acc. Miss Bitby, pink slik, hair in curls; Miss Morales, white tarlatan; and Miss Gilsey, pank slik. Gov, Hoffman was also at the ball, but unaccompanied by his family. He appeared in a black dress coat, heart-shaped, point appliqué. The hotal grounds were brilliantly illuminated with hundreds of Chinese lanterus, and the seene, as the ladies flitted from the parlors to the ball-room in gorgeous array, and delicate array, or almost no array at all, was very pleasing.

DOWN AT GEORGE MITCHELL'S. Thursday was a fine day for the races at Gle Thursday was a fine day for the races at Glea flichell. For the first race-mile heats therevere three entries, Lady Motley, 3 years old, and Echo. 5 years old, Purse, 400; \$15 for first horse; \$25 for second. Vashtild not start. Echo won the first heat in 1485, and the second in 150%. For the second race—a lash of one mile and a half, purse \$50—therevere three entries, chestrat filly, 3 years old, by utilias; bay mare. Flora Motver, and chestnut mare Echo. 5 years old. The dash was a close me, but Echo was ahead, as she passed under the string in 2506.

ne, but Echo was anead, as she passed under he string in 259.

There is some talk here of reviving the middle-ge tournament, and giving our cotton-paided ashionables a chance to joust with spear and ance. If the idea is carried out, the belies will ancet to see Charley Spencer in full uniform mong the gallants, anxious to earn the smiles if ladies fair by deeds of knightly prowess.

JUDGE BARNARD'S TRIAL.

As the Barnard trial progresses public opinio very day grows more favorable to the incorrup adge. It is counsel would have almost bee dilling to rest their defence on the admission single. His counsel would have almost been willing to rest their defence on the admissions of the prosecution's witnesses under cross-examination, but it was judged better to settle any doubts which might be lingering in the minds of Senators by the production of clear, positive proof of Judge Barnard's honesty. Notwithstanding the agonizing effor'ts of Mr. Parsons and his repeated objections, it has come out in testimony that while Judge Barnard is impeached for continuing to issue orders in the Union Pacific case after it had been removed under act of Congress into the United States Circuit Court, months after the pretended removal, Oakes Ames and others of the defendants presented a petition to Judge Clerke for the removal of the case, which petition was denical by Judge Clerke. Why is not Judge Clerke also Impeached? The prosecution is keeping the defence very strictly within the rules of evidence, much more strictly within the rules of evidence, much more strictly within the rules of evidence, much more strictly than they were themselves kept. The Court, however, is anxious toget through with the case, and have sustained several of Mr. Parsons's objections to rebutting testimony, on the ground that there was no testimony of the prosecution to rebut. To use a Senator's emphatic words, "The case is not worth a row of pins."

Jennings, the Libeller, of the Disreputable Times.
From the Sanday Courier.

chaines, editor-in-chief of the children chi

uple. In the case of Jennings we cannot feel any re-cat at Gen. Kilpatrick's action or expelled conf. In the case of Jennings we cannot feel any regret at Gen. Kilpatrick's action or eprit due or perit due or perit due or perit due or perit out or perit due or pe

Another Smash Up on the Erie.

THE NUN OF KENMARE.

The Receipts of the Cooper Institute Meet-Ing-Did the Convent of Clure Receive the Full Amount-Statement from the Officers. The following letter from the Nun of Kenmare to the members of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association was handed to THE SUN yesterday for publication by her agent, Mr.

Mutual Alliance Association was handed to The Sun yesterday for publication by her agent, Mr. James Rogers:

Convent of Poor Clares, 1

Kennare, County Kerry, Ireland, July 23, 1872.

My Dare Frienos as I cannot address you all personally, I avail myself of the kindness of the editor of The Sun to do so in this way. The subject on which I am oblized to write to you is a paintul one, and one that I would have most gladly avoided had it been possible. I have, during the last few days, been visited by several persons who were present at the Cooper Institute on the night of the demonstration when the banner was presented to you from me. One of these persons, himself a member of st Fatrick's Alliance, heard exceeded to the interview of the present of the demonstration when the banner was presented to you from me one of these persons, himself a member of st Fatrick's Alliance, heard exceeded to the first work of the present of the present of the fact which had been paid in or clared the fact when the second of the had seen as of the second of the had seen and never obtained any account of it. I freely forgive those who have derivated this poor convent; but it has been a cruel fraud, for we green and the present of the debt through the generosity of our noble-hearted countrymen and countrywomen in New York at this demonstration. The money we have received is just about the value or the banner, so that, in point of fact, the Cooper Institute demonstration has not brought anything to the convent. I do not know with whom the fault lies, though I may have my suspicious; but I am assured that you will all be as indignant as the gentleman whom I have just seen. I am sure that there are thousands in New York who will be surprised to hear this, and hope my many friends there will do what they can to have this wong set right.

I fear there are many who think it a clover thing to chear, but I doubt if they will find it to their advantage at the day of judgment.

I remain, my dear friend, your faithful Sister and servant in Chri

Who has the money?

A reporter of THE SUN called upon the President and Secretary of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association. After reading the above letter they said that the nun had evidently been misinformed in the matter. They then made the appended statement, for which they produced the proper papers and vouchers:

Number of tickets beaut.

5777. Equal 51.889.50 Number of tickets issued....... \$,777 Equal \$1,889 50 Number of tickets returned...... 618

Number still due and not paid for. 3,156	
Total paid for	\$1,345 50
Total disbursed	
Balance	Equal \$1,845 50

ANOTHER SAN DOMINGO BRIBE. Grant's Attempt to Bribe Senator Tipton-A

Consulate for a Vote-Refutation of Roscoe Conkling's Charge.
From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patrict.

Conkling's Charge.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patrict.

RICHMOND, Va., Ang. 1.—In reply to a charge made by Senator Conkling in his recent New York speech, that the reason of Senator Tipton's disagreement with the President was to alter the senator's son to an important consulate, Senator Tipton makes the following statement:

When the San Domingo treaty was pending in the Senate Mr. Tipton's son was in England, tolding the position of clerk of the commercial agency at Bradford, with a salary of \$1,400 is year. Desiring for personal reasons to to the Huddersfield, he thought that if the agent at the last-named place could be ordered to report to the Consul at Sheffield or Leeds, where Mr. Richardson was, he might get the appointment, which he preferred of the one he had, githough the salary was \$450 ess. To arrange this matter the Senator called pon Assistant Secretary of State Baneroft that, who at once said that he saw no objection to it, but added, why should your son hold are an unimportant position as that when he an have an important consulship, with \$3,000 a car? Go to the President and ask him to applied that the treaty could never get through the Salar said that he ready as a rist against the President.

While the Senator was at the State Department a clerif was called in and ordered to write letter diversing that the change asked for be ade. A few week's later, without any explanned, a cable deepatch was sent from the State partment to England countermanding the deep the partment to England countermanding the deep through the said that the partment to England countermanding the deep the partment to England countermanding the deep through the said the partment to England countermanding the deep the partment to England countermanding the deep through the said the part

ade in the letter, circumstances and the inquiry about Domingo treaty in the same breath, in he important consulship was offered, and revoking of the order, requested by the when he persisted in his opposition to

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUNDS.

The Moneys Properly Disbursed, as Required by Law.

Concerning the rumored discrepancy be-

ween the accounts of the Treasurer of the Fire bejartment and those of the Chief Clerk of the Burcau of Combustibles, Treasurer Hennessy

In the report of receipts by the Bureau of Combustibles the amount of oil licenses is recorded as \$20,010, while in the report of the receipts of the Fire Department proper only \$10,553,85 is acknowledged as paid in by the bureau. The remainder has not mysteriously disappeared, as alleged, but was deposited to the credit of the relief fund, to which it is assigned by law. The amount transferred to the department proper was paid in simply to reimburse it for the salaries of the officers of the Bureau of Combustibles, which are included in the amount estimates of the department to provide against the contingency of the bureau's ceasing to be self-supporting. The rumor of a discrepancy resulted from ignorance of the fact that the money was credited to two different accounts.

The report of receipts by the Treasurer of the department, for the year ending on the 20th of April, 1872, is as follows:

97-105,113 66 2514,962 *5 252,266 67 15 48 ceively of from sale of old hose.....

Tetal. \$83,686 02

Tetal. \$83,686 02

There are tills in addition to this of \$38,000, audited and due, \$88,766,67 owed to the department by the Comptroller. The total cost of the department during the year was \$1,667,137,88, but not all of this was paid out in the regular way. During October and November last money for current expenses was borrowed of insurance companies, and the salaries of the firemen for December were obtained from funds appropriated by the Board of Audit.

The following is the report of the Treasurer of the Relief Fund, which is applied to the aid of disabled firemen and the widows and children of such as are killed in the discharge of their duty. Balance from Treasurer of Fire Department

alance from Treesurer of Fire Department Relief Fund, mount received from Fire Department for Amount received from fair fines from Jewish fair Received from Corporation Attorney for Received from Corporation Attorney alties

| Ved from interest |
| Ved from Foreign insurance | ax |
| Ved from Bureau of Combustibles |
| Ved from Bureau of Section |
| Ved from Bureau |
| Ved from Bu

\$81,401 \$50,503 43

Colice Commissioner Shandley's Fishing Ex-A party consisting of the Hon. Michael J. Shandley and friends have just retired to town from a week's fishing excursion off Fire Island light. On Sarurday Mike's own catch was thirty-three bluedsh and

urday Mike's own eatch was thirty-three bluefish and eleven Spanish mackerel. The mackerel is a very game fish, and early in the season brings I a pound in the New York markets. Mike reports crab catching in Islip crock, raking for claims and imassels, together with trapping for season and drop line anging for weaklish in trapping for season and drop line anging for weaklish in Kircat South Ray, and trolling for the table, skirjak is, and Spanish mackerel of Fire Island. The sea harvest as not been so great on the south side of Long Island table verslycars.

A Switchman's Criminal Carelessness. THENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The 6:45 A. M. (rai a Camden and Amboy ran into two cars, which were isanding on the Kinkora branch, between White Hill and Florence, demolishing the two cars and damaging he becomptive. The accident was caused by a Inti-claced switch. A brakeman and Engineer Heins were critically lajured.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 5. Freight train num was thrown from the track by a broken axie at a small bridge in the custern part of this city. Three or tou cars were smashed and the track was blocked for several hours.

THE JACKSONIANS' CIRCULAR.

Why the Old-Fashioned Democrats will Go Against Grant, and Work with a Will for Honost Horace Greeley. The Jackson Democratic State Associa-

lon, composed of Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly Districts, with club organizations in nearly every Assembly District in the State, have promulgated the following:

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON DEMOCRATIC STATE ! ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 18-3.

To the Jackson Democratic Assembly District Associations of the State of New York. The State Central Committee of this State Associa-tion, after gleaning the political sentiment from the arious Jackson Democratic Associations throughout the state, have come to the con-lations throughout the state, have come to the con-lation not to call a State Mass Convention in Septem-er, owing to the fact that the Democratic State Conled with this decision on the part of the State As-on I am instructed, as their President, to say

ler to restore good government and to preserve the harries of the people. We believe that all the differences of opinion as to believe of candidates prior to the Haltimore Convenion should be now buried, and that the only question or all good Democrats to consider is, which stores the present nominees for the Fresidency try desire to lock—Greeley or Grant. We believe the Checkment of the Checkm

with wisdom and patriotism at Baltimore, and have our heartiest support in the present contest.

The princ pices laid down at Cincinnatiare conservative enough for any Democrat; then why should any of us heelitate for a moment to support Horace Greeley, who represents those principles, and when we know that President Grant has violated all of those principles, and is now running on a platform which is nowise in sympathy with Democratic sentiment, and though Mr. Greeley be a Republican, still is it not better to vote for him than for Grant, who is a renegade Democrat, and holds no sentiments now in consonance with our own? Greeley is a positive man, Grant is negative and vaciliating. Greeley she life has been devoted to giving the people the fargest liberates, while Grant has used his Presidential term in the Grant has used his Presidential term in the lower of the standard of the s

O'Donovan Rossa's Letter on Grant and Greeley and the Irish Vote.

Sin: Conceding everything honorable and patriotic to my friend O'Donovan Rossa respecting the welfare and freedom of our native land. I must, however, correct some mistakes he has made in his letter in THE SUN of the 2d inst. He certainly must have known very little of the past lives of Grant and Greeley when he could not tell which of them was entitled to

the Irish vote.

Grant, it must be admitted, is but a short time n public life in this country, but short as it is he has not only shown himself incapable of dis charging his duties as a ruler, but coward ly and negligent; in protecting the rights and honor of the people-more particularly those of foreign birth. How has he treated the case of this very O'Donovan Rossa and his com panions, when they lay manacled in Britis dungeons-many of whom were American citi-zens, and soldiers of the Union army?

Let O'Donovan Rossa answer. How has he reated all questions in dispute between us and England during his administration up to thi coment-that England which endeavored to ever this happy country and blot out its name a nation from the map of the globe? Just ok at the hand burning and hand saving wa at he is bungling and spoiling our Alabam de all other claims against that tyrannical an eacherous Government. If England had thos the tous Government. If England had those is against us, and the power that we possess ack them, she would, as she had done before was reduced to a second-rate power, deferderess at the mouth of the cannon. But appen to have an accidental hero, more mate, no doubt, than worthy, to direct and rot the honor and rights of our great coun. And hence it is that England has her own in this great question of justice and retalist for the wrongs leaped upon us by her aid agour treables with our own people of the hern States. Now what further claims has Grant got upon the people of this country ave paid him well for his services to our eduring the rebellion. Instead of tanning her, or resting on his arms reversed in Vig., on the line where he intended to reming all his new friends and distant relatives incely rich!

nsely rich!

(low, what more does he want? If he want
be a President so very bady, let him settl

Alabama claims to the satisfaction of th
glish Government, and they then may mak
a President of one of their West India islands

him President of one of their West India islands for surely he has no chance in the United States of America.

Now let us give a brief sketch of the acts of Grant's opponent, Horace Greeley. Dr. Greeley has been before the public as a journalist and politician for over thirty years. He commenced business in this city a poor boy, and through industry and perseverance worked himself up to what he now is and to what he shall be ascertain as that THE SUS shines—President of this certain as that THE SUS shines—President of this creat country. His sympathy with the cause of the workingman, his invaluable services for the emancipation of the Southern slaves, and his indefatigable labors in the cause of human freedom are proverbial. The old Broadway Tabernacle had often resounded with the voice of that great and good man in some philanthropic or holy cause for the amelioration of the poor of the working classes.

O'Donovan Rossa wants to know what Irishmational interest is at stake between the election of Grant or Greeley. I tell that gentleman that the fate of Ireland depends upon the election of Mr. Greeley. How can intional Irishmen forget his long life services devoted to their cause. While Daniel O'Conneil was agitating the repeal of the Union in Ireland, Horace Greeley was presiding over and addressing monster meetings to aid him. Who can forget the Irish monster meeting at Vauxhail Garden in 1848, where Horace Greeley sat between the venerable Chas. O'Conor and Archbishop Hughes, and his munificant donation of \$1000 to aid the freedom of Ireland.

But why enumerate his generous and humane

tom of Ireland.

nis monoiscen; donation of \$1.000 to aid the freedom of Ireland;
But why enumerate his generous and humane acts in the cause of Ireland and all other oppressed nations. They are well known, and belong to history; but let me tell Mr. o' Donovan Rossa that they are deeply set in the hearts of the people, and in none more firmly than the Irish, and when the day comes for national Irishmen to show their colors at the ballot box, the name of Horace Greeley shall resound among our people from the banks of the Kennebec to the extreme boundaries of California, and the news of his election shall be wafted with lightning speed to the cities and hamlets of Ireland, and halled by our people at home with that enthat the hills of that lovely island will be illuminated as of old, from the Gant's Canseway to Cape Clear, to proclaim the triumph of the fast friend of Ireland—the Horn Horace Greeley, Michael, T. Girbons, New York, Arg. 5, 1872.

A Steamer Burned on Lake Michigan Nar-Tenmer Burned on Lake Michigan Navrow Escape of the Crew,
Collingwood, Ont., Aug. 5.—The propeller M.
R. Robertson, which left Chicago July 29 with 16.5 c
bushels of wheat, and the schooner New Dominion in
tow, took fire the same night when oil skillbadee lighthouse in Lake Michigan. The crew made every chart
to extinguish the flames, without success. Soon the

theer and fireman were driven from their pos-the propeller was going at full speed against the as burned, some being without even basis, in propelling they of French cannot along she sward, and four of the crew of the M. R. However, and four of the crew of the M. R. However, they have been supported by the captain and crewd here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Gen. Spinner, that all the desk at all the desk at any non-this morning, before the building was oper d, had an attack of vertigo, and fell from his chat atting his head revocity. When the messenger enters he room he found (see, Sunner lying under his desi-seeding profinely, the wastaken to his private room mediately. Dr. Elisabaving been someoned, dresses if wound, and the parkent soon review d. He becoming to his bed bedee, but is once helder, the day dress can thinks he will be able, in a day or two, to account uniness.

The Egyptians Invading Abyssinia. n. Mange ager, has invaded that country and is car a Mangragor,
all before it. The Egyptian troops are well sumply
all before it. The Egyptian troops are well sumple
a artiflery, including several mitraulenses of
each pattern. They are opposed by an army of to
assinians, communical by the Euler or Kassan in
assinians, communical by the Euler or Kassan inwhich the buy prime have been successful.

GRANT'S CONSUL-GENERAL

THE DISGRACEFUL FRACAS OF CON-SUL BUTLER IN EGYPT.

Orgin of the Trouble-Unprovoked Assault of Butler on American Officers in the Khehive's Service-Merited Punishment and Disgrace of the Bully-What the Mis-sionaries Say About it.

rrespondence of The Sun. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 15 .- The universal odium in which Consul-General Butler is held in this latitude, and particularly by the American officers in the Khedive's service, has at last culminated in a serious collision that can but mortify every American citizen. The outlines of this disgraceful affair will doubties reach you by Cable long before this communication; but it will be well to give to your readers a more full and detailed account of the

The relations existing between Butler and the Americans now serving in the Khedive's army have not been more friendly than they should be. The military officers, having a due regard for their reputations, have chosen to recognize the Consul-General of their native country as sparingly as possible, refusing all intimacies with him. This has galled the sensitive Butler not a little, as it confined him to the immediate attachés of his office, his own subordinates, for companions. On this account his wrath has been long kindled against these officers as a body; but for some unexplained cause he bore a special grudge against Gen. Stone.

BUTLER'S ATTACK ON GEN. STONE. Quite recently a printed paper, shamefully abusive of Gen. Stone, was extensively circulatabusive of Gen. Stone, was extensively circulated among Americans and others, and some copies of it were posted in conspicuous places in Alexandria by the recently installed Clerk of the Consulate-General. Mr. Wadley, [Wadleigh?—EDITOR.] Some of the American officers took the matter up, and indulged in the freest deuum-ciations of Wadley's paper, though refraining from calling him to account because of the prevalent belief that in what he had done he had merely acted as Butler's hireling. This circumstance hastened the collision, which, however, could not have been much longer deferred in the existing feeling against the upresentative of the United States.

THE FRACAS.

THE FRACAS.

Last Friday evening Gens. Reynolds and Losring, and Major Campbell, had been in company at the Hotel d'Europe, and were about leaving when they encountered Butler, who was accompanied by Messrs. Wadley and Strologo. The officers gave the customary formal salutations to the Consul-General, and were about passing on when Butler stopped Major Campbell, telling him he had something to say to him, and forthwith began pushing up his coat sleeves and putting himself in a fighting position, after the manner of a barroom bully. The Major, fully aware of the character of his assailant, and quickly perceiving his intentions, did not wait for further proof, but sailed in with his cane, with which he belabored the belligerent Butler as he deserved. At this Butler shouted lustily for help, and turning to Wadley bade him "go in," and, as some accounts have it, "kill him."

WADLEY'S PISTOL PRACTICE.

Wadley, who was standing close by, did not

Wadley, who was standing close by did not wait a second command, but whipping out a pistol, began firing at the Major in a mostreckless manner. After the underling had fired three shots the Major traw his pistol in self-defence and snapped it, some say at Butler, others say at Wadley. But it is agreed on all hands that at this show of a vigorous defence both Butler and Wadley took to their heels. When several paces away Wadley railled, and turning, emptied his revolver in the direction of Major Campbell. Gen. Reynoids, who was standing close by Major Campbell, who had been wounded in the fusilade, drew his pistol and fired two shots at Wadley, which had the effect of routing him again, when he continued his retreat to a place of safety. This terminated the fracas.

A survey of the field of battle showed one American and several outsiders wounded. Major Campbell received a bullet in the left leg, just below the knee. Fortunately no bones were broken; and though he is now laid up in consequence, he hopes to be about again soon. At least two of the bystanders were seriously wounded by Wadley's wild firing, one of them dangerously. Should his wound prove fatal Wadley will flud his encounter a pretty seriously. THE WOUNDED. angerously. Should his wound prove man Vadley will find his encounter a pretty serious

affair.

Of course, this collision is now the general topic of conversation in the city, and I have beard many expressions of opinion regarding it, though all unite in placing the blanne solely open Butier. Some British subjects pretend to be shocked that anybody should indulge in what they choose to consider an exclusively American habit—carrying concealed weapons; but the public sentiment is unanimous in

and his Secretary. As might be expected, Eagli-hmen reproach us with the character of our Consul-General, who is supposed by many to be the moral as well as the official representative of our country. Butler has prudently kept out of sight since the occurrence, and some reports say has left the country.

There are conflicting stories as to the number of shots fired in the melée and the language used by the parties; and probably the truth never will be fully known until the United States divergment sends out a commission to take Butler on another temperance excursion in search of Dr. Livingstone.

WHAT THE MISSIONARIES SAY. CONDEMNATION OF BUTLER

WHAT THE MISSIONARIES SAY.

WHAT THE MISSIONARIES SAY.

The American missionaries in this region are greatly incensed and outraged at this occurrence, which they argue most logically negatives all the preaching and teaching they can give in years. They blaine Butter as the sole cause of the fight, and hold Grant responsible for keeping him here after his losse morals and violent manners have been made known. One of these zealous laborers said to me yesterday that after this Grant should receive the vote of no Christian citizen or no lover of decency and order. I am, he said, no partisan of Mr. Greeley, but he would certainly give us better representatives of American character in countries where the enterprise of American Christians is seeking to establish the religion of Christ, as meek and lowly. eeking to estab

ONCE IS A DOSE.

The Strange Gentleman Who Rush di-tute Dominick Murray's Bedroom. From the Daltimore Bu

An amusing story is told of Dominick Murray, the actor, who has just returned from an engagement in New Orieans. During a late excitement there in the Legislature, pending some very important measure and over which the House was about equally divided, a certain renator upon whose vote great dependence had been placed by his party, seld out to the other side, and so defeated his friends. His sudden and unlooked-for apostasy caused great confusion and called down curses both loud and deep upon him. So incensed was his party that he found it advisable to beat a retreat and go to his lodgings. On the night of the occurrence Murray was aroused from his slumbers by the sound of voices in the street directly beneath his window. The words he was occasionally able to catch were not calculated to restore sweet slumber. Such expressions as "Two of you go up to his room"—"Do it and leave"—"We'll see he don't get past us"—were not, to say the least, reassuring in a lonely street on a dark night, and in a city not particularly identified with law and order. Presently there was a hurried sound of footsteps, which suddenly stopped before his own door, followed by an impatient knocking, interspersed with a vocal demant for admittance in unmistakable English—"Open the door, quick!"

"Who are you?" asked the astonished Murray.

"Open the door, I say, or, by—, I'll break it An amusing story is told of Dominick

Topen the door, I say, or, by—, I'll break it in." (A tremendous bang.)

Trembling with a vague sense of midgnight assassmation, Murray nervously drew the bott, made a spring for the bed, seized the nearest missile within reach, and struck an artitude of defence which would have been thrilling but for its grotesqueness. He had scarcely got into position when the door was flung open, and a man in his night shirt, armed with a huge nay revolver in each hand, rushed into the apartment, shut and boiled the door blew out the light, and with a spring planted blinself in the bed up to the arm-pits, leaving only the navy pistols menacing either slide of the coverb.

"What the devil's the matter, asked Murray.

"Shut up! Put down that thing and council bed!" responded the stranger.

"Well, but—"said Murray.

"Put it down, or I'll blew year reaf of! New, then, come to bed, and to to sleep."

"I prefer sitting up, "objected the actor.

A sharp click of the pistol and a suppressed imprecation decided the bevoldened Murray who, crawling into the sheets, kept a respe table distance from his con punion. The voices in the street had by this time subsided, that for any of many feet through the had beleated the activity of the pursuit. Fulling to do the recy in his room, the pursues maturally claded their man had anti-parted them, sales and we ween! As the carriage draws away to stranger the page of the pistol the down and we ween! As the carriage draws away to stranger leaped out of the bed, spender fluched, and without a word of explanation, left Murray to his rede tions.

Two or three nights afterward, the put the y.
Open the door, I say, or, by---, I'll break it

this reflections.
Two or three nights afterward, the plift settement continuing. Murray was asswated by a boad knocking at his discussion of the set of th

A Mexican Ourrage to Texas.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 5,- Col. Podro Veide textem army crossed the Bio Grande with